

the name of common decency, in the name of consistency, in the name of our faith we forbid these polygamists

gentlemen, in 1884, our illustrious made in this revolt against the setn pseudo-Democrats, General Bragg Wisconsin (applause), captured the of the Democracy and of the com- large by coming to the defense of Cleveland (applause, lasting fully a minute, during which time the speaker stated, but unsuccessfully endeavored to succeed,) when he was attacked in the name of his friends, by saying of those there made war upon him: 'We love for the enemies he has made.' (Applause.) So, following his example, we of these men, who denounce us as traitors and renegades: 'We renounce for the alliance they have sought.' (Applause.)

Mr. Ewing then referred to General Fogg of Wisconsin, John M. Palmer, of Illinois, John G. Carlisle of Kentucky, Harry Watterson of Kentucky, and other distinguished Democrats, who were leaders of this movement and continued: I could skillfully and faithfully portray before you the faces and forms of 'Himan, Teller, Altgeld' (hisses and groans), and 'Buck' Hinrichsen, would recognize them as apostles of Democracy (hisses and cries of 'O, no!') if so, then are we apostates? (Hisses and cries of 'No!') Then we are right in having pronounced you here as the Democrats of the world to defend the standard and bear colors. (Great applause.) We trusted our response and have not been disappointed. (Continued applause.) Gentleman, the time for consultation has well passed.

Novel Lawn Fete.
The Woman's Relief Corps will give their first garden party at the residence of Mrs. Nellie Finley, 731 West Main street, on Thursday evening, August 27. A grand musical concert by Woodman's band, selections by the mandolin orchestra and other attractions to please. The ladies will serve refreshments consisting of cream and cake, coffee and doughnuts, while delicious candy, buttered popcorn and hot roasted peanuts will be for sale. The G. A. R., Sons of Veterans and Ladies' Aid society cordially invited all men and parties out for a drive will be faithfully served. Everybody come and hear the concert and help the women's Relief Corps in their efforts to care for the living soldier and his dependents. Admission free.

The Decatur and Springfield Game will be called at the park Thursday afternoon at 4 o'clock. The batting order of the two clubs will be as follows: Decatur—Mesmer, 3d b.; Murray, 1st; Martin, c.t.; Valley, 2d b.; Adams, Stokes, s.s.; Conley, l.f.; Beale, r.f.; Van, p. Springfield—Smith, 2d b.; Gibson, l.f.; McVigil, c.; Wright, 2d b.; Sullivan, r.f.; Walsh, s.s.; Feeney, 1st b.; Clark, r.f.; McGinty, p.

McKinley 3rd Ward Marching Club.

The McKinley club of the Third ward requested to meet at Kater's grocery store and Doakes' barn Thursday evening for the purpose of electing a captain and two lieutenants. The Gouker band will meet members of marching club at Kater's store at 7 o'clock, from whence the march to Doakes' at about 7:30. Let live Republicans turn out. Albert H. Sper, John Sanner, vice presidents.

Excursion to St. Paul.

The Illinois Central will run through our cars from Decatur to St. Paul on August 31, leaving Decatur at 11:45 a.m. The Daylight Special, and arriving at St. Paul next morning. Sleepers will be attached to the train at Chicago. Fare for the round trip \$11, good thirty days or reservation of berths in sleeper car or write T. Penlivel, 110 Library Street, Decatur, Ill.—20-10d.

One Fare to Indianapolis.
National Democratic convention at Indianapolis, September 2, 1896. On account of the L. D. & W. will sell round trip tickets to Indianapolis for one fare and going only on September 1st and 2d. Good returning up to and including September 7, 1896. J. S. Lazarus, G. A.

34 d7+

McKinley Marching Club.

The members of the Fifth ward McKinley marching club will meet tonight at 8 o'clock at McKinley drug store, corner of Monroe and King streets. All members and those who desire to become members are invited to be present.

A. E. Park, Captain.

Hot Weather Rule.

In warm weather bowel complaints frequently result from over eating or over drinking. Foley's Colic and Diarrhoea Cure affords perfect protection from all bowel derangements and is guaranteed. Neisler Drug & Supply Co. and N. L. Krone.

Latest U. S. Govt Report

Baking Powder
Newspaper ARCHIVE®

The Daily Republican.

VOL. XXIV. NO. 125.

DECATUR, ILLINOIS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 27, 1896.

10 CENTS PER WEEK

THE BOMBARDMENT.

A British Fleet Opens Fire on the Palace at Zanzibar.

KHALID AND HIS TROOPS CAPTURED.

Admiral Rawson Takes Control of the City and Will Administer Its Affairs—Slaves Will Be Liberated.

(Continued by Associated Press.)
Zanzibar, August 27.—The palace of the Sultan of Zanzibar was bombarded by the British war ships this morning and became a mass of blazing ruins. The usurping chieftain, Said Khalid, and the remainder of his forces, said slaves, have fled and were accorded the protection of the German consulate.

Yesterday Admiral Rawson, in command of the British squadron in those waters and British Consul General Hardcastle, the British government that Said Khalid had seized the palace, and had caused himself Sultan on the death, apparently by poison, of Sultan Hamid and gathered a well disciplined and well armed force numbering 2500 and with artillery trained on the British ships in the harbor had refused to surrender.

In compliance with instructions received from Admiral Rawson, last night, notifying him that unless he surrendered before 12 o'clock this morning the fleet would open fire on the palace, and notifying the British residents of the city to remain board the admiral's ship.

During the night Khalid received further information from the slave traders who realized the fact that if Great Britain assumed control of Zanzibar, it meant the release of a quarter of a million slaves.

Shortly before 9 o'clock this morning a naval officer was sent to receive Khalid's reply. He said he would die sooner than surrender.

On receipt of this answer the crews of the war ships were sent to quarters, and at twelve the cruiser Racoon and the gun boats Sparrow and Thrush began firing, with the flagship St. George and the others in line of battle in reserve. In ten minutes they had sent a storm of shot and shell into the palace, tearing great gaps in the roof and scattering confusion among the forces of the opposition. Within the past few days the campaign managers here have had additional proof thrust upon them of the necessity of curbing Bryan in some way, and this in connection with the fact that the coffers are empty, has caused steps to be taken to bring about a conference between Bryan and those who are responsible for the campaign, at which it is hoped a new program can be laid out which will be followed by Bryan.

Delegates from Adams, Sangamon, Coles, and other counties agreed with Mr. Eckels as regards Mr. Nelson's statements. Some of the men were so furious they determined to get home as speedily as possible and lay the ground work for county conventions to nominate hard money county tickets. This will be done in Sangamon and other counties. Adams is the home of the hard money Democrats, and over 1200 of the faith have already expressed themselves as supporting the Democratic doctrine.

G. Black is in Chicago today.

It is understood he will accept the nomination for the head of the ticket. The general has suffered severely from rheumatism of late, and if he feels he cannot make the contest William S. Farnam will be named by the state committee for Governor, and another nomination made for Attorney-General.

The hard money Democrats have an eye on the Democratic National convention of 1896, and will preserve their organization with a view to being organized as the proper people at that time.

The delegates to the Indianapolis convention will leave for that city on Saturday afternoon and night. Illinois has eight delegates-at-large, with half a vote each.

Curiously enough there was a lively contest over the delegations to the national convention. Men worked for them until all their strength. The Illinois delegation thinks exceedingly well of Henry Watterson for the head of the national ticket, with Judge Moran or General Bragg in the second place.

Some of the Illinoisans are talking loudly of the advisability of nominating William F. Vilas. They all agree that a big fight is coming and do not hesitate to express their belief that in the state contest General Black will get more votes than Mr. Altgeld. The movement will tend to the nomination of hard money candidates for congress and the legislature.

W. H. Hinrichsen is going to have trouble in his own congressional district, and will have all he can do to win out. He claims to be able to carry Morgan, his home county, by 1000, but he will be fortunate if he gets it by ten. The Republicans will not concede Mr. Hinrichsen Morgan county by a single vote.

The Michigan Fusionists Bay City, Mich., August 27.—The fusion convention adjourned after two this morning. The completed ticket is as follows: Superintendent of public instruction, D. E. Haskins, Democrat, Hillsdale; Commissioner land office, Martin Loomer, Populist, of Jackson; member state board of education, F. S. Dewey, Democrat, Alpena; secretary of state, left blank for Prohibitionists to fill if they withdraw their ticket. The Democrats have eleven and the Populists three electors.

J. C. McIntyre, Berlin, Wis.—We are far around in this state.

J. C. Crabtree, New London, Wis.—There is a great call for reading matter bearing on the silver question. I have been on the road ever since the Chicago convention, and so far have found but one business man who is for free silver.

THEODORE SCORED.

James H. Eckels Handles the Demopopulist Without Gloves.

GEN. BLACK ARRIVES IN CHICAGO.

Sound Money Candidates to be Placed in the Field for Congress—That Party Has Plenty of Money.

Chicago, August 27.—A number of the delegates to the Democratic sound money convention were in the city yesterday, and when they read what Theodore Nelson, Secretary of the Populist State Central committee, had to say at their convention, they set up a prodigious outcry. Theodore was called a prevaricator and other hard names. The delegates traversed Mr. Nelson's statements.

James H. Eckels was highly indignant, particularly over Mr. Nelson's statement relative to LaSalle county, saying: "It is evident from the bitter tone of the analysis of the convention of Tuesday issued by the Populist committee that at last they realize how serious is the result of Democrats from the state and national tickets. It says that LaSalle county had but four delegates present in the convention.

"The statement is absolutely and unqualifiedly false, and no one knows better than the author of it. The delegates present from LaSalle county were twenty-three, and they remained throughout the whole proceedings. In addition, there were a great many Democrats from the county attending as spectators.

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"The men at the Sherman House had better confine themselves to mere misrepresentations of matters affecting the money question. They make a bad mess of it when attempting the belittling of what to them will be a very serious matter when November comes. In LaSalle county they will find that each of the twenty-three delegates represents at least 100 Democratic voters who will not vote for either Bryan or Altgeld."

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Daily Republican

B. K. HAMSHER & W. F. CALHOUN.
HAMSHER & CALHOUN, PROP. RS.
DECATUR, ILLINOIS.

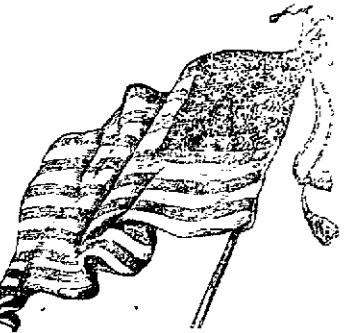
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THURSDAY AUGUST 27, 1896.



NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For President, JAMES A. MCKINLEY.....Ohio
For Vice-President, GARRET A. HOBART.....New Jersey

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

Governor, John R. Tanner
Lieutenant Governor, W. A. Northcott
Secretary of State, J. A. Rose
Auditor, J. K. McCullough
Treasurer, Henry L. Hertz
Attorney General, E. C. Atkinson
University Trustees—F. M. McKay, Chicago,
T. J. Smith, Champaign; Mrs. Mary Turner Cartiel, Jacksonville.
Clerks,Clerk of the Northern Grand Division, Supreme Court, Chris Manner
Clerk of the Central Grand Division, Supreme Court, A. A. Cadwallader
Clerk of the Southern Grand Division, Supreme Court, R. E. Mabry
Clerk of the Second Judicial District, Appellate Court, C. C. Duffy
Clerk of the Third Judicial District, Appellate Court, W. C. Hibbard
Clerk of the Fourth Judicial District, Appellate Court, M. Emerson

CONGRESSIONAL TICKET.

17th District, For Congress, JAMES A. CONNOLY
For Member State of Delegates, THOMAS N. J. SAVITT
For Elector, H. N. SCHUYLER

REPRESENTATIVES.

W. G. Cochran, Moultrie County
James E. Sharrock, Christian County

COUNTY TICKET.

For States Attorney, Isaac R. Mills
For Circuit Clerk, David L. Foster
For Coroner, Jessie E. Bendure
For Surveyor, George V. Loring

At the present writing does any one know any good reason why the country should be put on a silver basis and its money system be placed in control of the millionaire silver mine owners.

McKinley said to the farmers that what they used most is "more customers and that customers are not turned out at the mint." The farmer lost his customers in 1892 and the way to restore those lost customers is to restore the conditions that existed in 1892.

Central Christian Advocate: Bishop Thoburn recently gave to the public an utterance concerning the silver question in India that is based upon his long experience there. He said:

'They have the silver basis in India, have had it for centuries, and it has been given a fair trial. It would ruin this country and bankrupt everybody. The foundation of business is stability, and with as little standard you cannot have it. In Calcutta I can buy a suit of clothes for \$40 today and the next day it will be \$60. You can never tell from the number of dollars you own how much you are worth. The country is at the mercy of the money changers and speculators.'

Bishop Newman, in an open letter to Senator William M. Stewart, of Nevada, in reply to the latter's recent criticism of the Bishop's course in support of the gold standard, says:

'I have traveled through nearly all the silver countries on the globe, and have seen the baneful effects of a debased currency upon the working population. In those lands the wage earner, whether accountant, mechanic, or day laborer, contracts for so much per day or week, during which times silver and paper currency have depreciated while the necessities of life remain at the prices they were before the decline, but the wage earner is compelled to take the depreciated dollar. You propose to change this by legislation. You can not do it. The history of the world is against you. It has been tried, but in vain.'

Why Gold Remains.

One of the most ridiculous of the free silver arguments that has recently been advanced is this: "The free coinage of silver will not drive out gold as is shown by the fact that the silver coinage under the Bland-Allison act did not drive gold out." Any man of ordinary intelligence who makes such a statement as an argument in favor of the free coinage of silver knows that it is misleading because the logic is false. During the period of the coinage of silver dollars under the Bland-Allison act the country was under the gold standard and so long as the government maintained its redemption fund known as the gold reserve there was no danger of going upon a silver basis but if at any time during that period we had gone to a silver basis gold would have at

once disappeared under the law, which is as certain as the laws of nature, that the cheaper money always drives the dearer out of circulation. It is, however, not the purpose of the government, when coining money on its own account, as it coined those silver dollars, and for every one of which the government received a dollar's worth of labor or products or paid a dollar's worth of debt before that dollar was passed over its counter, to permit the country to pass to a cheap dollar basis. In spite of the free silverites who have done all in their power to prevent the government maintaining its gold reserve and forcing the country to a cheap money basis that reserve has been maintained and gold has remained in circulation.

But the free coinage of silver and gold by this country alone would institute very different conditions from the coinage of silver on government account. In that case the mints would be open to the silver bullion owner to have 50 cents worth of silver coined into a dollar while the gold bullion owner would, if he went at all, be required to turn over for mintage one hundred cents worth of gold to get a dollar in gold coined. Under such conditions would Teller and Stewart or Jones take gold to the mint to be coined? Of course not. Their silver would reach the mint and be coined into silver dollars but the gold would be assayed and cast into bars and in that form would be used for their own benefit for the premiums there would be on gold or in case they got it coined they would lay away the gold coin to get the benefit of the premium on it. The people would see none of it, for the very apparent reason that a 100-cent dollar will not circulate beside a 50-cent dollar. No man would be foolish enough to pay for a dollar's worth of goods with a gold dollar worth 100 cents when he could pay the bill with a 50-cent dollar. Under free coinage it has been found impossible to keep both silver and gold in circulation at any ratio, concurrently, for the simple reason that when the metal in either dollar was worth one cent more the more valuable metal ceased to circulate and when any man of intelligence assumes that under a difference of 47 cents in the value of the gold and the silver dollar the two would circulate among the people is either a knave or is irresponsible. Stewart and Teller and Jones have repeatedly stated in the senate that the purpose of the silver people is to drive gold out of circulation and that is precisely what every silver campaigner means to do and when he assumes any other position it is for the purpose of deception.

The only way to preserve bimetallism independent of other commercial nations is to coin silver on government account as is the case now and under which system the government has coined in eighteen years more than 50 times as many silver dollars and kept them in circulation than were coined in eighty-one years under free coinage and which did not circulate.

The Acceptance.
The letter of acceptance given out by Major McKinley is very clear and strong and therefore very satisfactory. The two great questions involved in this campaign are treated with much clearness and apparent honesty of purpose. It is shown that the free coinage of silver means a cheap dollar or if not a cheap dollar then the claims of those who advocate free coinage that dollars will be easier to get after free coinage is established falls to the ground. If a cheap dollar then it means silver monometalism means reputation and business disasters and means that the cheap dollar will be harder to get than the good dollar was in 1892.

The tariff question is disposed of with the same vigor, and extracts from the message of President Harrison to congress touching the prosperous condition of the business of the country and from the message of President Cleveland in 1893 touching the deplorable condition of the country, are used to show the result of a change in the administration which meant a change of the entire system upon which our prosperity was founded. It is one of the strongest letters of the kind written by any candidate and will take an important place in the history of public utterances in this country.

Catarrh Cannot be Cured.
with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.
Sold by druggists, price 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Broomcorn cutters at Arcola got into a brawl in which a number were seriously hurt. Robert Speed is in a critical condition.

Hot Weather Rules.
In warm weather bowel complaints frequently re-ut from over eating or over drinking. Foley's Colic and Diarrhoea Cure affords perfect protection from all bowel derangements and is guaranteed. Neisler Drug & Supply Co. and N. L. Krone.

Mrs. Bertha Allright, former teacher in the Rantoul public schools, has been adjudged insane and sent to Kankakee.

Chiefly by means of legislation during

THE ACCEPTANCE.

McKinley Discusses the Issues of the Campaign in His Formal Letter.

FREE COINAGE MEANS GREAT PERIL.

Significant Quotations From the Messages of Harrison and Cleveland—
The Tariffs of 1890 and 1894 Contrasted.

Canton, Aug. 26.—Major McKinley gave his letter of acceptance to the press associations this afternoon, having finished his last reading and revision of it at half past twelve o'clock. The letter touches upon all of the important planks in the republican national platform; but the first half of it is devoted to a incisive discussion of the money question; The letter in part is as follows:

Hon. John M. Thurston and others, members of the notification committee of the republican national convention: Gentlemen—In pursuance of the promise made to your committee when notified of my nomination as the republican candidate for president, I beg to submit this formal acceptance of the international ratio which all the leading nations of the world would adopt, and the true relation to be fixed between the two metals, all agreed upon the quantity of silver which should constitute a dollar, then silver would be as free and unlimited in its privileges of coinage as gold is today. But that we have not been able to secure, and with the free and unlimited coinage of silver adopted in the United States at the present ratio we would be still further removed from any international agreement. We may never be able to secure it. If we enter upon the isolated coinage of silver, the double standard implies equality at a ratio and that equality can only be established by the concurrent law of nations.

It was the concurrent law of nations that made the double standard; it will require the concurrent law of nations to rotinate and sustain it."

Favor the Use of Silver Money.

The republican party has not been and is not now opposed to the use of silver money in its record abundantly shows. It has done all that could be done for its increased use, with safety and honor, by the United States acting apart from other governments.

More Than Any Other Country.

We have more silver in use than any other country in the world, except India or China—\$500,000,000 more than Great Britain, \$150,000,000 more than France, \$100,000,000 more than Germany, \$325,000,000 less than India, and \$125,000,000 less than China. The republican party has declared in favor of an international agreement and if elected president it will be my duty to employ all proper means to promote it. The free coinage of silver in this country would defeat if not defeat, international bimetallism and until an international agreement can be had every interest requires us to maintain our present standard. It would drive at least five hundred millions of gold money which we have now have permanently from the trade of the country and greatly decrease our per capita circulation. It is proposed by the republican party to keep all the silver money now in circulation on a parity with gold by maintaining the pledge of the government that all of it shall be equal to gold. This has been the unbroken policy of the republican party since 1878. It will preserve their equality in the future as it has always done in the past. It will not consent to put this country on a silver basis, which would inevitably follow independent free coinage at a ratio of 16 to 1. It will oppose the expulsion of gold from our circulation.

Farmers and Laborers Suffer Most.

If there is any one thing which should be free from speculation and fluctuation it is the money of a country. It ought never to be the subject of mere partisan contention. When we part with our labor, our products or our property, we should receive in return the silver bullion at its market value and coined it into silver dollars. Having exclusive control of the mintage, it only coins what it can hold at a parity with gold. The profit, representing the difference between the commercial value of the silver bullion and the face value of the silver dollar, goes to the public benefit of the people. The government having issued and circulated the silver dollars it must in honor protect the holder from loss.

These dollars, in the particulars I have named, are not the same as the dollars which would be issued under free coinage. They would be the same in form but different in value. The government would have no part in the transaction, except to coin the silver bullion into dollars. It would share in no part of the profit. It would take upon itself no obligation. It would not put the dollars into circulation. Such are the silver dollars which would be issued under free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1. Who would keep them at par with gold?

There would be no obligation resting upon the government to do it and if there were, it would be powerless to do it.

These dollars, therefore, would stand upon their real value. It means the debasement of our currency to the amount of the difference between the commercial and coin value of the silver dollar, which is ever changing and the effect would be to reduce property values, entail untold financial loss, destroy confidence, impair the obligations of existing contracts, further impoverish the laborers or producers of the country, create a panic of unparalleled severity and inflict upon trade and commerce a deadly blow. Against any such policy, I am unalterably opposed.

Bimetallism cannot be secured by independent action on our part. It cannot be obtained by opening our mints to the unlimited coinage of the silver of the world at a ratio of 16 ounces of silver to one ounce of gold, when the commercial ratio is more than thirty ounces of silver to one ounce of gold. Mexico and China have tried the experiment. Until international agreement is had it is the plain duty of the United States to maintain the gold standard.

It is the recognized and sole standard of the great commercial nations of the world with which we trade more largely than any other.

Chiefly by means of legislation during

and since 1878 there has been put in circulation more than \$624,000,000 of silver, or its representative. This has been done in the honest effort to give to silver, if possible, the same bullion and coinage value, and encourage the concurrent use of both gold and silver as money. Prior to that time there had been less than nine millions of silver dollars coined in the entire history of the United States, a period of eighty-nine years. This legislation secured the largest use of silver consistent with financial safety and the pledge to maintain its parity with gold. We have today more silver than gold. From 1890 to 1893 the government purchased 4,500,000 ounces of silver a month or \$44,000,000 ounces a year. This was one-third of the product of the world and practically all of this country's produce. In a few months, notwithstanding the unprecedented market for the silver produced in the United States, the price of silver went down very rapidly, reaching a lower point than ever before. Then, upon the recommendation of President Cleveland, both political parties united in the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman law. We cannot with safety engage in further experiments in this direction.

On the 22nd of August, 1891, in a public address, I said: "If we could have an international ratio which all the leading nations of the world would adopt, and the true relation to be fixed between the two metals, all agreed upon the quantity of silver which should constitute a dollar, then silver would be as free and unlimited in its privileges of coinage as gold is today. But that we have not been able to secure, and with the free and unlimited coinage of silver adopted in the United States at the present ratio we would be still further removed from any international agreement. We may never be able to secure it. If we enter upon the isolated coinage of silver, the double standard implies equality at a ratio and that equality can only be established by the concurrent law of nations.

It was the concurrent law of nations that made the double standard; it will require the concurrent law of nations to rotinate and sustain it."

Protection of Supreme Importance.

Another issue of supreme importance is that of protection. The peril of free silver is a menace to be feared; we are already experiencing the effect of partial free trade. The one must be averted; the other corrected. The republican party is wedded to the doctrine of protection and was never more earnest in its support and advocacy than now. If argument were needed to strengthen on its devotion to the American or increase the hold of that system on the party and people it is found in the lesson and experience of the last three years. Men realize in their own daily lives, what before was to many of them only report, history or tradition. They have had a trial of both systems and know what each has done for them.

Demanded by the Public Exigencies.

Washington, in his farewell address Sept. 18, 1796, a hundred years ago, said: "As a very important source of strength and security, cherish our credit. One method of preserving it is to use it sparingly as possible; avoiding the accumulation of debt, not only by shunning occasions of expense, but by vigorous exertions in time of peace to discharge the debts which unavoidable wars may have occasioned, not ungenerously throwing upon posterity the burden which we ourselves ought to bear."

To facilitate the enforcement of the maxim which he announced, he declared: "It is essential that you should practically bear in mind toward the payments of debts there must be revenue, that to have revenue there must be taxes, that no taxes can be devised which are not more or less inconvenient or unpleasant, that the intrinsic embarrassment inseparable from the collection of the proper objects (which is always a choice of difficulties) ought to be a decisive motive for a candid construction of the conduct of the government in making it; and for a spirit of acquiescence in the measures for obtaining revenue which the public exigencies may at any time dictate."

Animated by like sentiments the people of the country must now face the conditions which beset them.

The "public exigencies" demand prompt protective legislation which will avoid the accumulation of further debt by providing adequate revenues for the expense of the government. This is manifestly the requirement of duty. If elected president of the United States it will be my aim to vigorously promote this object and give that ample encouragement to the occupations of the American people which above all else is so imperatively demanded at this juncture of our national affairs.

Condition in December 1892.

In December 1892 President Harrison sent his last message to congress; it was an exhaustive review of the condition and resources of the country. It stated our situation so accurately that I am sure it will not be amiss to recite its official and valuable testimony. "There never has been a time in our history," said he, "when work was so abundant, or wages were so high, whether measured by the currency in which they are paid, or by their power to supply the necessities and comforts of life. The general average of prices has been such as to give agriculture a fair participation in the general prosperity. The new industrial plants established since October 6, 1890, and up to October 22, 1892, number 325 and the extensions of existing plants, 108. The capital invested amounts to \$10,446,000 and the number of additional employees 37,285. During the first six months of the present calendar year 135 new factories were built, of which forty were cotton mills, forty-eight knitting mills, twenty-six woolen mills, fifteen silk mills, four plush mills and two linen mills. Of the forty cotton mills, twenty-one have been built in the southern states."

This fairly describes the happy condition of the country in December 1892.

What Has It Been Since and What Is It Now? Our Condition Eight Months Later.

The messages of President Cleveland from the beginning of his second administration to the present time abound with descriptions of the deplorable industrial and financial situation of the country. I venture to quote from President Cleveland's first message, August 8, 1893, addressed to the Fifty-third congress which he had called together in extraordinary session.

"The existence of an alarming and extraordinary business situation," said he, "involving the welfare and prosperity of all our people, has constrained me to call together in extra session the people's representatives in congress to the end that through the wise and patriotic exercise of the legislative duties with which they solely are charged, the present evils may be mitigated and dangers threatening the future may be averted. Our unfortunate financial plight is not the result of untoward events nor of conditions related to our natural resources. Nor is it traceable to any of the afflictions which frequently check our material growth and prosperity. With plenteous crops with abundant promise of remunerative production and manufacture, with unusual invitation to safe investment and with satisfactory assurances to business enterprises, suddenly financial distrust and fear have sprung up on every side. Numerous money institutions have suspended, because abundant assets were not immediately available to meet the demands of flight.

Unlimited Irredeemable Paper Money.

The silver question is not the only one affecting our money in the pending contest. Not content with urging the free coinage of silver, its strongest champions demand that our paper money shall be issued directly by the government of the United States. This is the Chicago democratic declaration.

The St. Louis people's declaration is that "our national money shall be issued by the general government only without the intervention of banks of issue, to be full legal tender for the payment of all debts, public and private," and be distributed "directly to the people and through the channels of the government."

Thus in addition to the free coinage of the world's silver, we are asked to enter upon an era of unlimited irredeemable paper currency. The question which was fought out from 1885 to 1890 is thus to be reopened with all its uncertainties and cheap money experiments of every conceivable form foisted upon us. A graver menace to our financial standing and credit it is hard to conceive and every patriotic citizen should be aroused to promptly meet and effectively defeat it.

In the Highest Degree Responsible.

It is a cause for painful regret and solicitude that any effort



Healthy, happy children make better men and women of us all. A man is hardly himself until he has had the development that responsibility brings. After the child comes, the father and mother both plan and promise what shall be done with it. A little care and a little planning before birth is often more important than anything that can be done after.

On the mother's health and strength depend the life and the future of the children. A weak and sickly woman cannot bear strong and healthy children. We well expect figs from thistles. The weakness of women is utterly needless. Proper care and proper medicine will cure almost any disorder of the female organism. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription has been tested in thirty years of practice. It is healing, soothing, strengthening. It is perfectly natural in its operation and effect. By its use, thousands of weak women have been made strong and healthy—have been made the mothers of strong and healthy children. Taken during gestation, it makes childbirth easy and less painful and insures the well-being of both mother and child.

The following letter is only one of thousands of similar ones:

Mrs. Florence White, of Victor, N.Y., writes: "I commenced using the 'Favorite Prescription' when half through my period of pregnancy. I used four bottles and felt like a woman. My time of labor was easily passed. I have a dear, strong, healthy little

Drs. FLORENCE WHITE, of Victor, N.Y., writes: "I commenced using the 'Favorite Prescription' when half through my period of pregnancy. I used four bottles and felt like a woman. My time of labor was easily passed. I have a dear, strong, healthy little

boy."

Mrs. Florence White

Dr. Pierce's celebrated book, "The Common Medical Adviser," will be sent free to any one on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps to cover cost of mailing only. The book contains 1,000 pages, printed on one side only, and is of interest to every woman. A valuable medical library, in one volume. Address, Wm. H. Gentry's Medical Association, Buffalo, N.Y.

Mr. D. M. Garver bought the 4½ acres near the water works reservoir for \$800.

V. H. Parko bought a small lot, 35x10 feet in lot 28, block 2 in Durfee, Warren & Co.'s first addition, for \$80.

The 55.40 acre tract near the Race

farm, two and a half miles northeast of Decatur was sold at \$81 per acre to D. M. Garver. Fred Storr started the bidding

at \$60 per acre but dropped out at last.

The tract had been appraised at \$80 per

acre.

Details of the Sale.

The terms of the sale were one-third

cash, one-third in one year and one-third

in two years. There are fifty-two hours

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Details of the Sale.

The first tract of the old original David

Garver farm was then put up. It was

announced that the 120 acres would be

sold in 40-acre tracts and then as a whole

and whichever way it brought the most

it would be sold. It has a brick dwelling

house, fruit trees, etc. The land was ap-

praised at \$80 an acre.

At this point Mr. Finn turned the cry-

ing of the sale over to Attorney A. Mel-

ton.

The first 40 acres, the southwest quar-

ter of the southeast quarter of section 20,

17, 3 east, in Whitmore township, was

started at \$40. Fred Storr and D. M.

Garver bid until it was finally sold for

Mr. Storr at \$57.

The second forty, the southeast quar-

ter of the southeast quarter of section 20, was

started by Fred Storr at \$45, and held for

Mrs. Barbara Gannon at \$58.50.

The highest bids on the three tracts

reached \$65.82 a acre.

The whole 120 acres was put up then.

It was started at \$60 an acre. There were

bids of \$57 and \$67.50, and at \$68 it stop-

ped. David M. Garver was that bidder

and he got the farm, this being a better

price than when it was sold in three sepa-

rate tracts.

Four Tract Farm.

The next was a farm of 100 acres, lying

in four forty-acre tracts north and south

in sections 21 and 28.

The southeast quarter of the southwest

quarter of the southeast quarter of section 20, was

started by Mr. Storr at \$60 and held for

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PERSONAL MENTION.

MRS. BILLINGS' MAID.

Miss Vina Bryan is visiting friends in Warrensburg.

Miss Edna Walton, of Columbus, O., is in the city visiting friends.

Joseph Michl, Sr., has gone to New York on a business trip.

J. W. Cleland arrived home today after a business trip in Missouri.

Mrs. Alma Morgan Kinney is visiting Miss Dora Bennett at Springfield.

T. J. Freeland and C. A. Hight of Dalton City were in the city today.

J. O. Turley and Charles Davis, of Indianapolis, were in the city to day on business.

H. C. Anthony has arrived home from Chicago where he went to buy fall goods.

E. W. Wood who has been confined to his home for some time, has recovered and is able to be out.

Dr. Everett J. Brown and family, who has been at Estes Park, Colorado, are expected home tomorrow.

Mrs. Deasmore, of Cisna Park, who has been in the city visiting her daughter, Mrs. C. J. Bryan, has returned home.

R. C. Lanning returned home this morning from Chicago where he has been on business.

Wagner, the man at the poor house who had his foot amputated by the county physician, Dr. C. B. Smith a few days ago, is doing well. He will probably be able to be out in a few days.

James D. Stacy, Jr., of Springfield, was in the city yesterday. He is an old-time railway postal clerk and while here on business connected with the grocery trade he paid Major Steele a visit.

John W. Phillips, of Kansas City, Mo., accompanied by his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Nellie Phillips, daughter of Logan Phillips, of Spokane, Wash., arrived in the city to-day from the far west by the way of Chicago. They are the guests of Jacob Phillips and family on Prairie Avenue. Mrs. Phillips will visit in this vicinity several weeks and then go to Kansas City for a visit. Mr. Phillips has been out in the far west for two months. He says Spokane is blooming again. One day he saw no less than 60 new dwellings of expensive character which had just been completed.

Peter Troutman, of Beloit, Kansas, who has been visiting at Decatur and various other points in this section during the past five weeks, has returned to his home by way of St. Louis via the Wabash, accompanied by his grandson. Mr. Troutman's stay in this section was of great pleasure and benefit to him. He met many old friends and goes back to Beloit in improved health. John Troutman writes to Samuel Troutman that Kansas farmers will raise more corn this year than in '95, and that it will be of much better quality.

Novel Lawn Fete.
The Woman's Relief Corps will give their first garden party at the residence of Mrs. Nellie Finley, 731 West Main street, next Thursday evening, August 27. A grand musical concert by Woodward's band, selections by the mandolin orchestra, and other attractions to please. The ladies will serve refreshments consisting of ice cream and cake, coffee and doughnuts, while delicious candy, buttered popcorn and hot roasted peanuts will be for sale. The G. A. R., Sons of Veterans and Ladies' Aid society cordially invited. Wheelmen and parties out for a drive will be faithfully served. Everybody come and hear the concert and help the Womans' Relief Corps in their efforts to care for the living soldier and his dependent ones. Admission free.

Political Meetings.
The regular meeting of the McKinley Republican Club will be held this evening at Abbott's hall. There will be an address by Attorney J. M. Lee. Delegations from the different ward clubs are expected to attend.

At the office of Attorney Andrews, 123 East Main street, tomorrow evening, Colonel Gallagher will have a conference with all the line officers of the McKinley regiment.

The colored Republicans of the Decatur club will meet at Abbott's hall Friday night to perfect their organization. Debate on the money question this evening by Dr. Hurley, colored, at the A. M. E. church lawn.

Subscription Granted.
This afternoon Judge Vail, in chambers, granted the petition for an injunction restraining J. W. Race, conservator for Michael Elchingen, from further interference with S. S. Jack, assignee of the Elchingen estate. It was represented that Mr. Race had been making an effort to collect rents. Mr. Jack objected, and the injunction has been granted. The hearing on the merits of the case will be had at the September term of the circuit court.

Base Ball News.

This afternoon the Decatur and Springfield clubs are playing a match game at the park.

Saturday and Sunday afternoons the Paxton and Decatur clubs will play at the park.

Final arrangements have been made by Manager Shultz with Captain Angon to play the Chicago club in Decatur on October 8th. The local players may decide to hold together until that date.

McKinley Marching Club.

The Seventh Ward McKinley Marching Club will meet Thursday evening at 7 o'clock at McKinniss drug store, corner of Monroe and King streets. All members and those who desire to become members are invited to be present.

A. E. Park, Captain.

Marriage Licenses.

H. M. Pefferle, Waldo, Oregon.....33

Myrtle E. Newlan, Dalton City.....18

Thomas J. Wright, Argenta.....51

Mrs. Stella Lichtenberger, Argenta.....20

After Her Last Day Out She May Have Fewer Holidays.

Mrs. Billings of—let us say the North side—had ordered her landau for the customary afternoon drive.

Janet, her own trusty maid, had gone for her "afternoon out" for it was the fatal Thursday belonging to the old-fashioned regime of the Chicago household.

Mrs. Billings was too settled in her ways to dismiss the old servants, who clung like barnacles to this weekly holiday and substitute end-of-the-century domestics, who had their good time in the basement.

Looking lakeward, Mrs. Billings saw white caps, which meant that a veil would be needed with her new masterpiece in hats, not a month over from Paris. It is not a wise woman who puts on her veil first, but Mrs. Billings adjusted hers with elaborate care and descended the stairs, without even a parting glance at her mirror, because she knew she looked well.

Her coachman sat like a sphinx on the box and very properly did nothing more on receiving orders than to say: "Yes, madam," and make the salute of his profession. The carriage tooted down the avenue. Mrs. Billings was in a fine frame of mind and issued a series of bows in which there was everything from the "I believe we have met before" inclination to the "I am glad to see you" recognition.

Then she saw speeding toward her on a bicycle Mr. Algernon Billings, who was escorting a charming Cincinnati belle. As was most unusual, Mr. Algernon affected not to see his own mother, certainly out in great deal of glory, judging from the attention of the people on the walks and the smiles of acquaintances.

Presently Hawkins, the coachman, turned into a business street as directed and drew up with a flourish in front of the great house of Billings. Indeed, there was Mr. Billings just returning from a late luncheon. Mrs. Billings smiled and waved and smiled at her son until he reached the carriage and faintly ejaculated:

"Great Scott, Maria, did you know you had forgotten your bonnet?"—Chicago Tribune.

CARE OF THE EARS.

Some Things That Should Not Be Done.

Never wear cotton in the ears if they are discharging pus.

Never put anything into the ear for the relief of toothache.

Never attempt to apply a poultice to the inside of the canal of the ear.

Never drop anything into the ear until it has been previously warmed.

Never use anything but a syringe and warm water for clearing the ears of pus.

Never strike nor box a child's ears; this has been known to rupture the drumhead and cause incurable deafness.

Never wet the hair if you have any tendency to dandruff; wear an oiled silk cap when bathing and refrain from diving.

Never scratch the ears with anything but the finger if they itch. Do not use the head of a pin, hairpins, pencil tips or anything of that nature.

Never let the feet become cold and damp, nor sit with the back toward the window, as these things tend to aggravate any existing hardness of hearing.

Never put milk, fat nor any oily substance into the ear for the relief of pain, for they soon become rancid and tend to excite inflammation. Simple warm water will answer the purpose better than anything else.

Never be alarmed if a living insect enters the ear. Pouring warm water into the canal will drown it, when it will generally come to the surface and can be easily removed with the fingers. A few puffs of tobacco smoke blown into the ear will stupefy the insect.

Never meddle with the ear if a foreign body, such as a bead, button or seed enters it. Leave it absolutely alone until a physician can attend to it. Much damage has been done by the injudicious attempts at the extraction of a foreign body than could ever come from its presence in the ear.—Chicago Chronicle.

Whore Work Is Pleasant.

Neglected Wife—Why don't you go to work?"

"Husband (a ne'er-do-well)—I ain't got no tools.

Neglected Wife—Deacon Smith offered you five dollars to fix his fence, and you have a saw, a plane and a hammer and nails. What more do you want?"

Husband—The saw ain't no good, and I ain't got no file to sharpen it. Ole Smith kin fix his fence himself.

Same Husband (ten years later)—Hist! Say, wife, I've escaped from the penitentiary. Gimme some other clothes, so I can light out ag'in.

Wife—My! my! How did you get out?

Husband—I dug 40 feet underground with a two-tined fork and then cut my way through two feet of stone wall and ten inches of boiler iron with a saw made out of a tin dinner plate.—N. Y. Weekly.

At Nantasket Beach.

Hicks—Let's see; what shall we have?

Wicks—I'm going to have some bluefish. A bluefish, you know, isn't worth a cent unless it is just out of the water. When I'm at the shore I always eat 'em the bluefish I can get.

If you want bluefish, sir, you'll have to wait until the train gets in from Boston. It's due in about ten minutes."—Boston Transcript.

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Bucklin's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required.

It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded.

Price 25 cents per box. For sale by E. A. West, the druggist.

...OPENING OF...
Fall Dress Goods.

We have just received an invoice of 1500 pieces of Elegant Fall Dress Goods. No two pieces alike. Fashion has decreed that the novelties of Rough Effects will be the most popular goods for fall and early winter. We have these goods in all colors, at all prices, imported and domestic. The price is bound to advance with the season.

New Bourette Suitings, New Boucle Cloths, New Camel's Hairs, New Frise, New Paris and London Robe Dress Patterns and Priestley's Superb Collection of Black Goods. 40 inch Black Figured Novelty, strictly all wool and "up-to-date" opening price.....48c
52 inch all wool Fancies, a handsome cloth for early fall, special for this week.....55c
77 pieces 46 inch Jacquard Fancies, the best collection of black goods we have ever shown.....\$1.75

These are a few Sample Bargains. Come and examine our stock during this sale.

Opening in Blanket Department.

3,000 pairs of Blankets, consisting of the Very Best, Prettiest, Finest and Cheapest Obtainable.

11-4 Fine Down Fleece Blankets at.....	\$5c pair
11-4 Natural Tan Blankets, soft fleece, at.....	\$5c pair
11-4 Fine Sea Island Cotton in Natural Tan, Grey and White, Lamb Fleece, all.....	\$1.25 pair
11-4 White Blankets, extra fine quality, full weight.....	\$1.35 pair
11-4 Fine Down Fleece, in light and dark grey, extra weight.....	\$1.75 pair
12-4 Heavy Fleece in white, natural and grey, 5 pounds to pair, choice.....	\$1.75 pair
Wool Blankets, white, natural and scarlet, a rare chance to buy a full 10-4 blanket of this quality for.....	\$2.85 pair
California Wool Blankets in white, natural and plain, choice.....	\$2.98 pair
Extra fine California Wool Blankets in white, grey and scarlet at.....	\$3.50 pair
One lot very finest California White Blankets in 10-4, 11-4 and 12-4, made from the highest grade wool, sale price.....	\$5.00 to \$10.00 pair
Entire Stock of Fall Yarns now on sale, including Saxony, Spanish, German Knitting and Germantown, Fine Imported Saxony and Germantown all colors, your choice \$1c skein.	

All of our Summer Goods, including Shirt Waists, Collars, Cuffs, Ties, Men's Furnishings and Summer Suits go at Remarkably Low Figures.

LINN & SCRUGGS
DRY GOODS & CARPET COMPANY

A \$105.00 IDE

High Art, Sky Blue Enamel over Satin Finish Bicycle

BASE BALL.			
Clubs	Won	Lost	Per Cent
Baltimore.....	71	33	63%
Cincinnati.....	69	36	57%
Cleveland.....	64	39	62%
Chicago.....	92	16	57%
Pittsburg.....	58	46	55%
Boston.....	57	48	54%
Brooklyn.....	49	55	47%
Philadelphia.....	49	67	46%
New York.....	49	57	46%
Washington.....	40	63	38%
St. Louis.....	33	71	31%
Louisville.....	26	76	25%

WESTERN LEAGUE.			
Clubs	Won	Lost	Per Cent
Minneapolis.....	58	59	53%
Indianapolis.....	64		

THE ACCEPTANCE.

Continued from Second Page.

ened depositors. Surviving corporations and individuals are content to keep in hand the money they are usually anxious to loan and those engaged in legitimate business are surprised to find that the securities they offer for loans though heretofore satisfactory, are no longer accepted. Values supposed to be fixed are fast becoming conjectural and loss and failure have invaded every branch of business."

The Cause of the Change.

What startling and sudden change within the short period of eight months from December 1892 to August 1893. What had occurred? A change of administration; all branches of the government had been entrusted to the democratic party which was committed against the protective policy that had prevailed uninterruptedly for more than thirty-two years and brought unequalled prosperity to the country, and firmly pledged to its complete overthrow and the substitution of a tariff for revenue only. The change having been decreed by the election; and now its effects were at once anticipated and felt. In December 1892 we had the same currency and practically the same volume of currency that we have now. It aggregated in 1892 \$2,872,559,501, in 1893 \$2,323,000,000; in 1894 \$2,325,442,362; and in December 1895, \$2,194,000,020. The per capita of money, ton, has been practically the same during this whole period. The quality of the money has been identical—all kept equal to gold. There is nothing compete with our money, therefore, to account for this sudden and aggravated industrial condition. Whatever is to be depreciated in our financial system, it must everywhere be admitted that our money has been absolutely good and has brought neither loss nor inconvenience to its holders. A depreciated currency has not existed to further vex the troubled business situation.

Good Money Never Made Times Hard.

It is a mere pretense to attribute the hard times to the fact that all our currency is on gold basis. Good money never made times hard. Those who assert that our present industrial and financial depression is the result of the gold standard have not read American history right, or been careful students of the events of recent years. We never had greater prosperity in this country in every field of employment and industry than in the busy years from 1889 to 1892, during all of which time this country was on a gold basis and employed more gold money in its finance and business operations than ever before. We had, too, a protective tariff under which ample revenues were collected for the government and an accumulative surplus which was constantly applied to the payment of the public debt. Let us hold fast to that which we know is good. It is not more money we want; what we want is to put the money we already have at work. When money is employed men are employed. This has always been steady and remuneratively engaged during all this protective tariff legislation. We cannot inspire confidence by advocating repudiation or practicing dishonesty. We cannot restore confidence either to the treasury or the people without a change in our present tariff legislation.

The Tariff of 1894.

The only measure of a general nature that affected the treasury and the employment of our people passed by the 53rd congress was the general tariff act, which did not receive the approval of the president. It has no time provided enough revenue for such needs, but it has caused a constant deficiency in the treasury and a steady depletion in the earnings of labor and land. It has contributed to swell our national debt more than \$262,000,000, a sum nearly as great as the debt of the government from Washington to Lincoln, including all our foreign wars from the revolution to the rebellion. Since its passage at home has been diminished; prices of agricultural products have fallen; confidence has been arrested and general business demoralization is seen on every hand.

The Tariffs of 1890 and 1894 Contested.

The total receipts under the tariff act of 1894 for 21 months of its enforcement from September 1894 to June 1896 were

\$55,615,328 and the expenditures \$60,418,328, or deficiency of \$82,803,081. The decrease in our exports of American products and manufactures during the first fifteen months of the present tariff as contrasted with the exports of the first fifteen months of 1890 was \$220,353,320. The excess of exports over imports during the first fifteen months of 1890 was \$213,977,368, but only \$58,758,623 under the first fifteen months of the tariff of 1894, a loss under the latter of \$157,214,345. The net loss in the trade balance of the United States has been \$196,983,607 during the first fifteen months operation of the tariff of 1894, as compared with the first fifteen months of the tariff of 1890. The loss has been large, constant and steady, at the rate of \$3,130,000 per month, or \$36,000,000 for every business day of this year.

Losing in Both Directions.

We have either been sending too much money out of the country, or getting too little in, or both. We have lost steadily in both directions. Our foreign trade has been diminished and our domestic trade has suffered incalculable loss. Our shops are closed, or running on half time at reduced wages and small profit if not actual loss. Our men at home are idle and while they are idle, men abroad are occupied in supplying us with goods. Our unfilled home market for the farmer has also greatly suffered because those who constitute it—the great army of American wage earners—are without the work and wages they formerly had. The loss of earning power alone in this country in the past three years is sufficient to have produced our unfortunate business situation.

Not Open Mints But Open Mills.

It is not an increase in the volume of money which is the need of the time, but an increase in the volume of business. Not an increase of coin, but an increase of confidence. Not more cologne, but a more active use of the money coined. Not open mints for the unlimited coining of the silver of the world, but open mills for the full and unrestricted labor of American workingmen. This will only come with the employment of the masses and such employment is certain to follow the establishment of a wise protective policy which shall encourage manufacturing at home.

The first duty of the republican party is restored to power in the country will be the enactment of a tariff law which will raise all the money necessary to conduct the government, economically and honestly administered and so adjusted as to give preference to home manufacturers and adequate protection to home labor and the home market. Our duties should aim to be high enough to measure the difference between the wages paid labor at home and in competing countries and to adequately protect American investments and American enterprises.

Our Farmers and the Tariff.

Our farmers have been hurt by the changes in our tariff legislation as severely as our laborers and manufacturers. The republican platform wisely declares in favor of such encouragement to our sugar interests "as will lead to the production on American soil of all the sugar which the American people use." It promises to our wool and woollen interests "the most ample protection." A guarantee that ought to command itself to every patriotic citizen. Never was a more grievous wrong done the farmers of our country than that so unjustly inflicted during the past three years upon the wool growers of America. At no time within the past thirty-six years and perhaps never during any previous period have so many of our woollen factories been suspended as now. The republican party can be relied upon to correct these great wrongs, if again reelected with the control of congress.

Reciprocity.

Another declaration of the republican platform that has my most cordial support is that which favors reciprocity. The splendid results of the reciprocity arrangement that were made under authority of the tariff law of 1890 are striking and suggestive. The brief period they were in force in most cases only three years, was not long enough to thoroughly test their great value, but sufficient was shown by the trial to conclusively demonstrate the importance and wisdom of their adoption. In 1892, the export trade of the United States attained the highest point in our history. The ag-

gregate of Europe exports that year reached the immense sum of \$1,630,278,145, a sum greater by \$100,000,000 than any previous year. In 1893 owing to the threat of unfriendly tariff legislation the total dropped to \$247,665,394. Our exports of domestic merchandise decreased \$189,000,000 but reciprocity still secured us a large trade in Central and South America and a larger trade with the West Indies than we had ever before enjoyed. The increase of trade with the countries with which we had reciprocity agreements was \$3,560,515, over our trade in 1892, and \$16,440,721 over our trade in 1891. The only countries with which the United States traded that showed increased exports in 1893 were practically those with which we had reciprocity arrangements. The reciprocity treaty between this country and Spain, touching the markets of Cuba and Puerto Rico, was announced Sept. 1, 1891. The growth of our trade with Cuba was phenomenal. In 1891 we sold that country but 114,441 barrels of flour; in 1892, 366,175; in 1893, 616,406; and in 1894, 662,248. Here was a growth of nearly 50 per cent, while our exports of flour to Cuba for the year ending June 30, 1895—the year following the repeal of the reciprocity treaty fell to 379,956 barrels, a loss of nearly half our trade with that country. The value of our total exports of merchandise in the United States to Cuba in 1891—the year prior to the negotiation of the reciprocity treaty—was \$12,224,888; in 1892 \$17,553,529; in 1893 \$24,157,698; in 1894, \$20,125,321; but in 1895 after the annulment of the reciprocity agreement it fell to only \$12,887,661. Many similar examples might be given of our increased trade under reciprocity with other countries, but enough has been shown of the efficiency of the legislation of 1890 to justify the speedy restoration of its reciprocity provisions.

Foreign Immigration.

The declaration of the platform touching foreign immigration is one of peculiar importance at this time, when our own laboring people are in such great distress. I am in hearty sympathy with the present legislation restricting foreign immigration and favor such extension of the laws as will secure the United States from invasion by the debased and criminal classes of the old world. While we adhere to the public policy under which our country has received great bodies of honest, industrious citizens who have added to the wealth and power of the land and while we welcome to our shores the well disposed and industrious immigrant who contributes by his energy and intelligence to the cause of free government we want no immigrants who do not seek our shores to become citizens. We should permit none to participate in the advantages of our civilization who do not sympathize with our aims and form of government and who come to make war upon our institutions and profit by public disquiet and turmoil.

Our Soldiers and Sailors.

The soldiers and sailors of the Union should neither be neglected nor forgotten. The government which they serve so well must not make their lives or condition harder by making them supplicants for aid in old age or distress. The policy governing the administration of the pension bureau must always be fair and liberal. Our soldiers and sailors gave the best they had. They freely offered health, strength, limb and life to save the country in the time of its greatest peril, and the government must honor them in their need as in their service with the respect and gratitude due to brave, noble and self-sacrificing men who are justly entitled to generous aid in their increasing necessities.

Our Merchant Marine and Navy.

The declaration of the republican platform in favor of the upbuilding of our merchant marine meets my hearty approval. The policy of discrimination duties in favor of shipping which prevailed in the early years of our history should be again promptly adopted by congress and vigorously supported until our prestige and supremacy on the seas is fully attained. We should no longer contribute directly or indirectly to the maintenance of the marine of foreign countries but provide a sufficient and competent marine of our own, now that the American navy is assuming a position commensurate with our importance as a nation.

Civil Service Reform.

The pledge of the republican national convention that our civil service laws "shall be sustained and thoroughly and honestly enforced, and extended wherever practicable, in keeping with the position of the party for the past twenty-four years and will be faithfully observed. Our opponents decry these reforms. They encourage a return to methods of party favoritism which both parties have often denounced, that the people have repeatedly disapproved. The republican party earnestly opposes this reactionary and entirely unjustifiable policy. It will seek to improve but never degrade the public service."

It Demands Special Attention.

There are other important and timely declarations in the platform which I cannot here discuss. I must content myself with saying that they have my approval. If, as republicans, we have lately addressed our attention with what may seem great stress and earnestness to the new and unexpected assault upon the financial integrity of the government, we have done it because the menace is so grave as to demand especial consideration and because we are convinced that if the people are aroused to the true understanding and meaning of this silver and inflation movement they will avert the danger.

It Will Maintain Law and Order.

We avoid no issues. We meet the sudden, dangerous and revolutionary assault upon law and order and upon those whom is confided by the constitution and laws the authority to uphold and maintain them, which our opponents have made, with the same courage, that we have faced every emergency since our organization as a party, more than forty years ago. Government by law must first be assured; everything else can wait. The spirit of lawlessness must be extinguished by the fire of an unselfish and lofty patriotism. Every attack upon the public faith and even suggestion of the repudiation of debts public

or private, must be rebuked by all men who believe that honesty is the best policy, or who love their country and would preserve unswilled its national honor.

Sectionalism Almost Obliterated.

The country is to be congratulated upon the almost total obliteration of the sectional lines which so many years marked the division of the United States into slave and free territories and finally threatened its partition into two separate governments by the severe ordeal of civil war. The era for reconciliation, so long and earnestly desired by General Grant and many other great leaders, North and South has happily come and the feeling of distrust and hostility between the sections is everywhere vanishing, let us hope never to return.

After the lapse of a century since its utterance, let us at length and forever after follow the admonition of Washington:

"There should be no north, no south, no east, no west—but a common country. I would rejoice to see demonstrated to the world that the north and south and the east and west are not separated, or in danger of becoming separated, because of sectional or party differences. The war is long since over; 'we are not enemies, but friends,' and as friends we will faithfully and cordially co-operate, under the approving smile of Him who has thus far so singularly sustained and guided us to preserve inviolate our country's name and honor, its peace and good order and its continued ascendancy among the greatest governments on earth."

William McKinley.

Illinois Central Excursion.

Home-seekers' excursions at the low rate of one fare plus \$2 for the round trip.

South—Home-seekers' excursions to all stations south of Cairo on the line of the Illinois Central and the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley railroads, except Memphis and New Orleans; also to certain additional territory to the south and southeast, from stations in Illinois, Wisconsin and Indiana, on August 4th and 18th, September 1st, 15th and 29th, and October 6th and 20th. For a copy of the Southern Home-seekers' Guide, describing the advantages of the country traversed by the above mentioned roads, address at Manchester, Iowa, J. F. Merry, Assistant General Passenger Agent. For information in regard to railroad lands in southern Illinois and in the famous Yazoo Valley of Mississippi, address at Chicago, E. P. Skeen, Land Commissioner I. C. E. R. R.

In addition to the above home-seekers' tickets will be sold in Illinois, Wisconsin and Indiana to points west and southwest August 4th and 18th, September 1st, 15th and 29th and October 6th and 20th, including points on the Illinois Central west of Iowa Falls inclusive, and to Waverly.

Tickets at the above rates on sale only on dates quoted. For further particulars apply to your local ticket agent or address A. H. Hanson, general Passenger Agent Illinois Central railroad, Chicago.

The mayor of Arcola has issued an edict that the saloons of that city must hereafter be closed on Sunday. For some months Arcola has almost been a wide open town.

Eli Hill, Lumber City, Pa., writes: "I have been suffering from piles for twenty-five years and thought my case incurable. DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve was recommended to me as a pile cure so I bought a box and it performed a permanent cure." This is only one of thousands of similar cases. Eczema, sores and skin diseases will yield quickly when it is used. A. J. Stoner & Son and Armstrong Bros.

By order of Judge Sample and agreement of the bar the August term of the Ford county circuit court has been postponed until the fourth Tuesday in September.

It would be hard to convince a man suffering from bilious colic that his agony is due to a microbe with an unpronounceable name. But one dose of DeWitt's Colic and Cholera Cure will convince him of its power to afford instant relief. It kills pain. A. J. Stoner & Son and Armstrong Bros.

The barn of William Swords, Jr., five miles from Peoria, was completely destroyed by lightning with all its contents. The loss is estimated at over \$4000.

We are anxious to do a little good in this world and can think of no pleasanter or better way to do it than by recommending One Minute Cough Cure as preventive of pneumonia, consumption and other serious lung troubles that follow neglected colds. A. J. Stoner & Son and Armstrong Bros.

Wm. Blochert's barn near Tolono was destroyed by lightning with all its contents. Many horses and cattle were killed in the pastures.

When You Take Your Vacation the most necessary article to have with you (after your pocket book) is a bottle of Foley's Colic and Diarrhoea Cure. It is an absolute prevention or cure of all derangements of the bowels caused by a change of water. You are likely to need it. Neisler Drug & Supply Co. and N. L. Kroene.

The home of J. F. Wheeler, of Orchard Mines, caught fire from a sooty chimney and burned at 4 a.m. The family had a narrow escape.

When we consider that the intestines are about five times as long as the body, we can readily realize the intense suffering experienced when they become inflamed. DeWitt's Colic and Cholera Cure subdues inflammation at once and completely removes the difficulty. A. J. Stoner & Son and Armstrong Bros.

The broomcorn harvest began in Douglas county last week and the quality of the brush is said to be much better than that of last year.

It Will Maintain Law and Order.

We avoid no issues. We meet the sudden, dangerous and revolutionary assault upon law and order and upon those whom is confided by the constitution and laws the authority to uphold and maintain them, which our opponents have made, with the same courage, that we have faced every emergency since our organization as a party, more than forty years ago. Government by law must first be assured; everything else can wait. The spirit of lawlessness must be extinguished by the fire of an unselfish and lofty patriotism. Every attack upon the public faith and even suggestion of the repudiation of debts public

It's a Tie

Between the Necktie Department and the Shirt Stock just now. Both are breaking all records in point of sales, and it's hard to tell which is the most popular department with customers.

Choice Patterns,

Special Inducements

in price and the best assortment of nobby styles in town.

See us for cool clothing these hot days.

Cheap Charley,

...The Reliable Clothier....

JEWELER! Graduate Chicago Ophthalmic College, Chicago.

...OPTICIAN...

SOMETHING NEW!

Jewelry and Optical Store,
139 East Main Street.

We are in business to do business with you—to sell you a good Watch or anything in the Jewelry line. Does your watch keep good time? If not, bring it here—we make them keep good time. Last but not least, we correct all defects of vision and make the eyes perfect with glasses. We understand all possible forms of grinding of lenses as well as the fitting of frames, which is of vast importance.

OUR MOTTO: "Everything as Represented as It Is."

Your money refunded if you want it.

J. E. CARLSON

139 EAST MAIN ST.

EXAMINE ALL OTHER FURNACES BEFORE YOU BUY,

And then come and Examine Mine.

For my stock embraces six different styles, all absolutely first-class and thoroughly guaranteed, and the only Self-cleaning Soft Coal Furnace in this market.

...I Can Save You Money...

My expense is small and I will give you the benefit of it. Remember, every furnace I sell has the strongest kind of a guarantee notwithstanding it is sold cheap. DON'T FAIL TO SEE ME.

C. B. ADKESSON,

144 South State St., - DECATUR, ILL.

THE Blue Grass Carpet shop. Your carpets cleaned at my risk free. Repairs of reputability in necessary to use. All kinds of carpeting and cheap. Washed by any other. To be delivered free. Remember the Washed Walnut Avenue. Both Telephone 6-1212. C. B. Adkesson, proprietor and manager.

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DRUGMASTERS, Wholesale and Retail. Pharmacy, Dispensing, Manufacturing, and Retail. Druggists, Chemists, Pharmacists, etc. Druggists, Chemists, Pharmacists, etc. Druggists, Chemists,

HORSE TIMING

* WATCHES.

We are ready to
“Talk Watch,”
“Stop,” “Split,”
or “Flyback,”
and Diamonds.

The Best Assortment
around this circuit.
See us....

Otto E. Curtis & Bro.,
Jewelers,

156 East Main St.—113 North Water St.

Closing Them Out.

WE ARE DETERMINED to close out all of our Summer Shoes of every kind. We will not carry over anything if anything we can do in the way of LOW PRICES will induce you to buy. It will pay you to buy now for future consumption. It don't matter what you want in the line of Summer Shoes, we will sell you so cheap that you cannot afford to defer buying. Come and see us and we will save you money.

FRANK H. COLE SHOE CO.,
B. F. BOBO, M'gr. 148 East Main St.

A SALE WEEK.

This Week we will Make a SPECIAL SALE to Clear Out All Our Summer Goods.

Shirt Waists at 25c, worth 50c.

Shirt Waists at 50c, cut from \$1.00.

Boys' Shirt Waists at 35c, cut from 65c.

Ladies' Separate Skirts on sale at \$1.98,

all lined nicely.

Better Separate Skirts at \$2.50, \$3.50

and \$5.00.

Best Calico Wrappers on sale at 98c.

Slippers at 50c.

One Lot Ladies' Oxford Ties, in sizes

2¹/₂ to 4¹/₂, that sold for \$1.00 and

\$1.25, cut to 50c.

Special Values in BLACK DRESS GOODS of All Kinds This Week.

Chas. T. Johnston
DECATUR, ILL.
151 NORTH WATER STREET.

IT'S TRUE

That there is a great difference in the quality of drugs. If you have to take medicine, why not use the best, as it costs no more than the inferior. Everything in the Drug line of the best, and prices are right, at

KING & METZ'
DRUG STORE.

LOCAL NEWS.

You pay a little more for Sleeth's portraits but—

Go to Henry's bakery for all kinds of bread, cakes, pies, etc. June 22nd.

A delicious drink can be made from Irwin's concentrated lemonade.

Smoke the famous Leda, a fine 10 cent. cigar, made by John Weland. May 25th.

Sleeth is the only photographer in the city who guarantees satisfaction.

Dr. L. E. Coonradt, Dentist rooms 42 and 43 Fenton block. Aug 24th.

Irwin's concentrated lemonade ready for use; only 25¢ a bottle.

The Decatur-Springfield game will be called tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Telephone 452 for pure drugs and drug-gists sundries. Armstrong Bros.—27th.

Telephone Rock Plaster Co. for Lime, Cement and Rock Plaster.

Go to Spencer & Lehman company for wood pumps, iron pumps, force pumps and pump repairs. Feb 26th & wtf.

What's the matter with you? Constituted? Cascarets will cure. Eat them like candy.

The street cars to Riverside park today were crowded—all going to the old settlers' meeting.

H. M. Gladins, a native of Egypt, will lecture at the Bethel of the Church of God on "Egypt, Past and Present," on Friday evening. Admission free.

The rate to Cincinnati next Saturday, August 29, over the I. D. & W. will be two dollars for the round trip. Train will leave at 10:20 p.m.

The funeral of the late S. Kaufman, father of Aaron Kaufman, took place today at Indianapolis, and the Osterheimer & Co. store in Decatur is closed today as a mark of respect. The store will be open tomorrow as usual.

INJURED ON THE RAILROAD.

Will Gately, a plumber of this city, has a narrow escape from being killed while riding on a freight train.

Will Gately, a plumber of this city, was quite badly injured while riding on a freight train yesterday and had a narrow escape from being killed. He was going to Clinton on some business and thinking that he would save his railroad car he got on a freight train to beat his way.

He was riding between two end cars when two miles this side of Marion the train stopped and suddenly backed. The front car struck Gately's leg and broke the femur, or large bone just above the knee.

How it happened that he did not fall under the wheels is a wonder but he managed to hold on till he received assistance. He was taken to Murra and a physician called to attend him. The doctor pronounced him to be seriously hurt but did not set the broken bone. A message was sent to Gately's relatives in this city but it was not received and he was brought home late last night and taken to the home of his sister, Mrs. G. W. Roberts, No. 540 East Leafland avenue. Dr. James L. Evans and Dr. Cass Chenoweth were called and set the broken leg. The fracture was a bad one and the man will be confined to his home for some time as a result of his ride on the freight train.

Consumed a Lounge.

There was a fire at the Walter Colladay residence on West William street this forenoon which brought out the fire department. It appears that George Barney was reclining on the lounge. When he arose one foot struck a parlor match on the floor. It ignited and the fringe of the lounge took fire, burning with great rapidity. The lounge was hustled out into the yard where it was consumed. No other damage, but there was a big scare. Mrs. Colladay was at the residence of Mrs. J. A. Merriweather on a visit at the time and knew nothing of the fire incident and the presence of the fire department until she returned home.

Ripe Figs.

Henry Dunham, living in the 900 block on West Eldorado street is another Decatur resident who has demonstrated that figs can be successfully ripened in this latitude. He has a fine tree in his yard which was given him by his mother, Mrs. Dayton Dunham. It has 450 figs on it today. They are being gathered and preserved by Mrs. Dunham.

Coming.

Hoyt's Midnight Bell company opened the season of the Grand opera house, Chicago, last Monday night. This same company, which includes Digby Bell and Laury Joyce Bell and other prominent comedians and singers, will appear in this city, September 9.

Wedding Tonight.

Captain J. T. Wright, whose first wife died fifteen years ago, and Mrs. Stella Lichtenberger, widow of Charles Lichtenberger, will be married this evening by Justice Six of Argenta.

THE OLD SETTLERS.

Annual Reunion of the "Snow Birds" at Riverside Park.

ADDRESS BY HON. R. J. OGLESBY.

Characteristic Remarks by the Ex-Governor—Welcome by President Gorin—Large Attendance—Basket Dinner—Reunion Notes.

Concluded from Third Page.

Oglesby's Speech.

At the conclusion of the introductory remarks by Mr. Gorin, Hon. R. J. Oglesby was presented amid cheers and applause. Mr. Oglesby spoke for over an hour but the large audience was greatly interested in what he said and the speaker himself seems to enjoy telling of his early days. He spoke substantially as follows:

"Mr. President and old settlers: I was once one of you and suppose that I am still one of you. I don't see very many of the men I know fifty years ago. Gorin, here, I have always known and I don't know how much older he is than me. Ira and Bob Warnick I have always known. I didn't know Bob was still alive and I want him to keep still about me today. I attended my first old settlers' meeting thirty years ago and have attended them ever since but not so much lately. Two years ago I came to Decatur and made a political speech and I thought that it would be my last political speech or my valedictory. I made my first old settlers' speech in Decatur and it is fitting that this, my last, should be made here. The old people are scarce and I do not see as many as I used to. They have had their day and they have passed off the field of action into the spirit life. How much they know of us we do not know. No man has ever penetrated the mysteries of the future. The old settlers are rapidly passing away, on and on they go in that ceaseless eternal march to the grave. The old settlers do not die out like the soldiers. We made ourselves conspicuous for thirty years but there is a time when the last old soldier must die. The last old soldier of the Revolution is dead but I understand there are seven of their widows living. Some of those old fellows married when they were 80 to girls of 16. Cupid's darts were flying among the old men then just as they are now.

"The old settlers or pioneers led the way to civilization. Abraham led the way to the city of Damascus and since that time people have been moving farther west. They populated the whole continent of Europe and then crossed the Atlantic and landed at the Plymouth Rock. They penetrated this continent in the face of the bow and arrow and the tomahawk. No one can understand why these risky explorations were kept up. The pioneers kept on till they had explored every foot of the Mississippi valley and then crossed the plains to the great Pacific coast. They have gone to Alaska and have even gone within 100 miles of the north pole. Humanity will never be satisfied until they have put the sun in his place.

"We had a good deal of experience hero fifty years ago. Gorin was here first and knows more about it than I do. Old Major Warnick's son, Bob, and I were good friends. We tramped together in the Mexican war. We marched 500 miles through the Mexican republic, I am anxious to see him here, I thought he had been dead twenty years. I came here on April 30, 1836, sixty years ago, and I think that is long enough to give me a patent of respectability. I have been through many calamities, two wars, three panics, and have been married twice. Oh, the many good folks there were here in those days. They were not well dressed nor they didn't know anything about Cupid's arrows but they felt them and they had more children than any people I ever knew. You no sooner get one swarm out of the way and bury them until there is another swarm. There is no end to the old settlers, and there will continue to be unless the public get out of patience with us. But there is something in our meetings after all. It connects the present with the past. We can tell how we lived in Decatur before we had any mills. We had nothing to buy, nothing to sell, and nothing to buy with. How we got along is a perplexing problem and it takes an old settler to explain it. What kind of a school and teacher do you think the first ones were? Those who led in prayer and singing had voices no sweeter than the old settlers who led the singing today. But we sing it through and what we couldn't sing Hawk Gorin and me fiddled it out. I don't know why Hawk stopped fiddling after he got rich. I did sing till the last string broke.

"When Abraham led the way to Damas-

cus he had a special promise from God but I can tell you we didn't have any such special promise. When I came everything was wild. The deer were thick in the woods and the rosebush grew up high every year. That rosebush was the most beautiful flower that ever grew and if I had my way I would make it the flower of Illinois. From out of that old pioneer life came the present civilization.

All the teeming wealth, all the splendor of modern times is due to those pioneers.

Why people go this way into a new

country no one can say. I am thankful to God that I was born at that time and came west and found a home with a kind people who were willing to take my work when I had nothing else to give. Nobody had any money then. Hawk Gorin and I went to Springfield once to have a spree and we only had a dollar between us, but we stayed two days. The young people must listen to us. They cannot do what we did, for the conditions are different. War may come, men may be foolish to fight again. With all the advantages of education and Christianity, the folly of man has never been stopped. It has been checked switched out of the way but it will arise again.

"It was a wonderful people who lived here in those early days. They had a strong sense of justice and they were all of them honest. To be sure they didn't pay their store bills, at least I know I didn't. They were a sober, thoughtful people sometimes given to malicious mischief. But great crimes were seldom heard of. There was a little hog stealing and street fights, but it was rare that a man's horse was stolen. The people were industrious, but it was an exceedingly slow going time and we don't want to go back to it again. There were a good many happy days. I remember how Hawk Gorin, Ed McClellan and myself used to play poker all day Sunday. We would play all day on 25 cents. We used to fight in the streets. We would knock each other down and then go and have a drink. We could get a good big drink then for 6½ cents and a whole gallon for 37 cents. We lived a half-romantic, half-industrial, half-civilized, half-christian life.

"These old settlers laid the foundation of the laws of our state. Any lawyer will tell you that the laws written prior to 1845 were as good as any made lately. There were good men here in those days. When there was any man of greater ability, greater genius, greater splendor or greater intellect than Abraham Lincoln? He was a man who had gone deep into the pages of history and his memory will last forever. So simple, so true, and without a vice. Whoever heard Lincoln swear an oath or drink intoxicating liquor, or knew him to be rude, contrary or cross? We could not read and I don't think that he was able to read himself till after he was 50 years old. He never wrangled with any one, he settled more fights and quieted more angry passion than any man I ever knew. These are not idle words of praise but the truth, to let you young people know that there are living men who knew him. He was foully assassinated. Thank God I stood by him in his last agony and was present when he drew his last breath.

"The old settlers of that age produced many great men. They were strong, moral, good, intellectual men. When we die there will be another set who will take our places. I don't know whether they will be as good as we were. We didn't have as many temptations as there are now. There was only one circus and one camp meeting a year. There can't be any more pioneer life in America.

The country has all been explored and there is no field left. From 1820 to 1850 thousands were going west, but that period has gone by.

"I don't know whether the other people like our meeting or not but the old settlers do. There is nothing offensive, we do not try to magnify ourselves but there is a sense of satisfaction of hearing the personal recollections. I didn't come here because I wanted to but since I am here it has been very satisfactory and I am glad that Gorin made me come. It has been a pleasant day for me. My only regret, if I may dare to call it a regret, is that I do not see more of the men I knew fifty years ago. When thoughts of the old days come back to me I feel revived and elevated. While we don't wish to go back to those times it is pleasant to fly back in our minds. Soon we must leave this world. We cannot expect to stay here much longer. We have all had a liberal allowance and we must get off the field of action. I don't think that it is so appalling or so terrible. When it comes let us meet it like we old settlers have met every other trial, meet it manly. The thing to do is to live manly and womanly lives, to live on that high plane of human integrity. That is the prize, to try to be as good as other people. To live without the hubbub and confusion of life, the jealousies and mad ambitions; shun them and live that sweet, high life that leads to the gates which admits us to the field of immortality."

At the conclusion of his speech Mr. Oglesby was enthusiastically applauded; his friends of years ago gathered around to shake hands with him. The morning exercises closed and picnic dinners were spread in the park. The old court house still stands in the park and this was an interesting sight to many of the old people.

The Afternoon Session.

The afternoon session opened with singing after which remembrances were given by a number of the old settlers. They spoke of the early times in the county and gave many interesting incidents.

Sketch of Robert Mann and Wife.

The following was read by J. R. Gorin:

It is not but just and right in our respectation of the past, of "ye olden times," that we speak of our old neighbors and friends that have passed to the beyond, but who are yet closely associated with our enjoyment and surroundings of today. There are no doubt many present who will remember the good, well-souled, hospitable Robert Mann and his noble wife who came in the early forties and bought this very ground and the mill site from David Allen and Dr. Reed, and built the saw mill. And there are many who will remember the great piles of saw logs and lumber. Then the grist mill and the corn cracker were added, which indeed made busy times, for the people came from all the surrounding towns with their wheat and corn and waited their turns, for there was often many camped around the old mill that looked like a camp meeting and the houses like an old fashioned tavern, for none came but were welcomed with open hand hospitality and there were good times and good cheer even in those pioneer days. Then this quiet little Sangamon on which you have been boating and shooting the obutes today would rise and overflow the bottom lands and wash out the dam and undermine the mill and destroy years of hard labor and saving.

Although they have neither one lived to see the day, yet the oft repeated remark of Elizabeth Mann has come true—folk gather will grow, reach out every side, until it reaches down here to the old home place which will some day be a great pleasure resort."

John Quinlan read the names of the following old settlers who have died during the past year: Mrs. Ruth D. Fowler, Charles La Costa, Mrs. Nellie Champion, Mrs. Lucinda Irwin, Mrs. W. E. Highland, Frances M. Cunningham, John King, M. H. Bouldin, Henry H. Stafford, Jacob F. Black, Mrs. Mary Watson Spence, Mrs. Elizabeth Mager, David L. Hogue, James J. Park, Mrs. Melissa Lewis, J. V. Braden, H. B. Matheny, James Jones, Mrs. Martha Wiggins, Mrs. Catherine McQuality, Creed P. Griff, A. J. Driscoll, Reuben Betzer, J. Harvey Tracy, James D. Tait, James Stofford, Jane Nicholson, Richard A. Newell, Henry W. Davis, A. W. Hardy, Dr. J. L. Gray, John Wilson, E. A. Piper and Sam King Smith.

Memorial Committee.

The report of the memorial committee was then given by the chairman Rev. W. L. Bankson. The other members of the committee were Dr. E. W. Moore and J. M. Dawson. In the report the lives and characters of the old settlers who had died were spoken of.

Officers Elected.

The nominating committee composed of the following: H. J. Edwards, Dr. L. W. Moore, M. J. Black, Hiriam Ward and H. C. Davis, recommended the following officers to serve for the ensuing year. A vote was taken and the following were elected:

President—W. T. Moffet.

Vice President—A. P. Camp.

Treasurer—J. R. Gorin.

Secretary—John Quinlan.

The following were named as members of the executive committee from the different townships in the county:

Austin—W. H. Parker.